

A. P. H. A. HEADQUARTERS REMOVE TO NEW YORK CITY

On May 1, 1921, the office of the Secretary of the A. P. H. A. and the business headquarters will be removed to the Penn Terminal Building, 370 Seventh Avenue at 31st Street, New York City. Letters addressed to the Secretary or concerning membership or general business should thereafter be sent to the new address.

The Editorial offices of the JOURNAL and NEWS LETTER will remain in Boston at the present address for about three months to come. Letters or communications for them should be sent as now, to 169 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Mass.

Reasons for the removal given in this issue of the JOURNAL, page 463.

REQUEST FOR JANUARY (1921) JOURNALS

The demand for the JOURNAL for January, 1921, has been so great that the reserve stock in the possession of the Association is exhausted. In order to supply future demands the Association will be glad to have any members who do not bind or preserve their sets, return this number. Twenty-five cents will be paid for copies of this issue returned to the Editor, American Journal of Public Health, 169 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Mass.

CORRECTIONS

In the symposium on narcotic drug addiction, appearing in the January, 1921, issue of the JOURNAL, in an article signed by Dr. C. E. Terry, appeared a statement quoted from the Los Angeles *Examiner* to the effect that the Worth Street Clinic of the New York City Health Department had been closed by Commissioner Kramer. This statement has been declared by the New York City Health Department to be untrue. A letter to Commissioner Kramer brings the reply that the article in the Los Angeles *Examiner* was incorrect and that the Worth Street Clinic was not closed by him, but by the New York authorities themselves.

In the same symposium appeared a review by a member of the staff of the JOURNAL entitled "Some General Facts." In speaking of the paper by Pellini and Greenfield, the following statement was used: "The authors of this article have drawn conclusions that have been interpreted by them and by others to mean that narcotic drug addiction has no basis in physical fact, but is merely a habit of vicious indulgence."

One of the authors, Mr. Greenfield, writes that this statement does not strictly represent the conclusions of the authors, and in accordance with his request the following conclusion referred to is quoted:

"1. We consider that the definite conclusion to be drawn from our work which, so far as we know, is the only work of this nature directly testing the question of immunity acquired by the human morphin addict, is that no substance is formed in the blood serum of a human being who has acquired a high tolerance to morphin, which is capable of conferring any degree of immunity to the toxic action of morphin on an animal into which it is injected.

"2. Likewise we have been able to show that the blood of a tolerant animal does not contain any protective substance against morphin."

In the same article the JOURNAL quoted verbatim an extract of the Bulletin of the New York Medical Association for October, 1920, relating to the Cotillo Bill. Some of the statements of the *New York Medical Journal* are denied by Dr. Wendell C. Phillips of New York City, from whose letter we quote: "This bill was unanimously endorsed by the House of Delegates of our State Medical Society, and I am sending you a copy of it . . . from which you will see that